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traffic in that republic, owing to its location, is exceedingly destructive in its effects upon the native races of the adjacent countries.

4. To provide for the establishment and maintenance, upon a thoroughly efficient basis, of an international bureau for thorough scientific investigation and publication of all the facts concerning the effects of the liquor traffic upon the physical, economic, and moral welfare of the nations of the world. The expense involved in the maintenance of such an international bureau shall be met by the League of Nations under the direction of which the bureau shall carry on its work.

**The Jugo-Slav point of view** in the controversy which has caused Italy to come so near centering on herself the condemnation of the world, may be gathered from the response of the National Assembly of Serbia, to a recent address of King Peter. It said:

The Balkan peninsula is one of the vulnerable points of Europe and, indirectly, of the world. It is in the general interest of the peace and security of civilization that just relations should settle the thorny problems, but we declare with emphasis that we are opposed to all desires for domination, from whatever side they may come, being carried out at the expense of our national unity.

It is with beating hearts that our entire nation has followed, in Gorizia and in Trieste, in Istria and in Fiume, in Dalmatia and in Montenegro, in Albania and in parts of Bulgaria, in the Banat and in the Bachka, in the Barania, the Medjumurie and the Prekomurie, in Styria, in Carinthia and in Carniola, in Serbia, in Croatia, in Slavonia and in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the various phases of the discussion of its cause at the Peace Conference.

Peoples are not objects that can be passed from one government to the other without being consulted. To subjugate a people or any part of it is an international crime. It is urgent that the sentiment of international solidarity should render this impossible, and we wait, conscious of our rights, of our sacrifices and of our force, that we should be understood by all those, great or small, who have been up to the present our friends. A new era cannot begin for Europe if after two invasions, from the east and from the north, a third invasion, wherever it may come from, is rendered possible.

The United States of America, which have fought to render possible a new epoch and a new human society, organized according to the principles of justice, equal and obligatory for all, have entered into a convention which stands above and has a greater force than any secret treaty between the governments regarding what belongs to us and which was concluded without us. Our people respect this lofty convention and these conditions of justice and accept it without attacking the rights of any one.

We demand the complete union of our entire nation. The sacrifice of precious portions of our nation or parts of the Adriatic would create a constant source of troubles and conflict which would be an eternal menace for us. We have, in the present war, paid a terrible and bloody tax. We now give, as a gage of peace, the assurance of our good faith, and we expect that this will be estimated as it merits to be. Doing violence to no one, we will not suffer that violence is done to us. Force should serve right, and should not create it. We are and remain confident in the force of right. We will defend it to the last, one for all and all for one.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**The Power of His Christ.** Edited by *Helen Mattocks Spencer*. Distributed by Duluth Peace Society, branch of the Minnesota Peace Society. Printed by Star-News Publishing Co., Pasadena, California.

This brochure of Bible readings for each of the days of the year is gratefully dedicated to the Men and Women whose Spirit of Service and Sacrifice is "Healing the Nations."

Up to the Easter selection the quotations are chosen with reference to the Peace Conference. After that they relate to the health, purity, and spiritual guidance of the boys in camp life. Then comes the promise of peace, followed by the actual cessation of war. The final section relates to the conditions existing between the rich and the poor. A limited number of these can be furnished gratuitously from this office.

**The Years Between.** By *Rudyard Kipling*. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. Pp. 153. \$1.50.

Kipling has not been as prolific during the war as it might have been prophesied he would be, given such a combat on such a scale. Whether due to his own personal sorrow over the loss of his son or to general dissatisfaction with the course of British policy and politics during the first years of the war, a distrust which no subsequent successes could transform into praise, we shall not attempt to say. The fact is that to lesser, younger, and more amateurish singers

has been left the task of enheartening his countrymen at a time of crisis. The mood that led him to write—

### *The Common Form*

If any question why we died,  
Tell them, because our fathers lied

and

### *Batteries Out of Ammunition*

If any mourn us in the workshop, say  
We died because the shift kept holiday

is a mood that precludes greatest national service in time of crisis. Too often during the fray Kipling has been a Jeremiah. Nor will he, we fear, now that peace has come and with it a compact among the nations making against imperialism, be any more truly the oracle of the British democracy. In this latest collection of this verse he again sounds the essentially Hebraic, "Chosen People," "Tribal Deity" note of the Old Testament; rather than that of the New Testament's universality. He has not hesitated to include his eulogy of Joseph Chamberlain, and his inflammatory poem urging Ulster to revolution in the days just preceding the war. . . . To make the sons of Martha seem heroic he has made the sons of Mary seem effeminate. His conception of woman is primarily that of a breeder of men, and he is not within sight of her as an intellectual, spiritual comrade. Of artistry, felicitous phrasing, power to